[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS,

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,

Received up to 20th February, 1884.

POLITICAL.

Egyptian affairs.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th February, refers to the reverses sustained by Egyptian troops in the Soudan under General Hicks and Baker Pasha, and to the activity lately shown by the British Government, and remarks that, if British troops are sent to the Soudan, severe fighting will ensue. But the editor thinks that the suppression of the rebellion should be left to the Sultán of Turkey. (The *Mashír-i-Qaisar*, Lucknow, of the 12th February, is of opinion that the British Government should withdraw its troops from Egypt and place that country under the protection of the Sultán, who is the liege lord of the Khedive. The British Government need not fight the battles of other countries.)

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Local self-government in Lucknow.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 15th February, states that it is believed that local self-government will be introduced into Lucknow in April next. The subject has been under the consideration of local authorities for more than a month, but they have not yet in their wisdom thought it worth their while to take the public into their confidence. The people are entirely in the dark as to what classes of persons will be eligible for electorships and memberships, what method will be adopted for the selection of members, and so forth. It is high time that the officers should put themselves in communication with local public associations and other intelligent persons and settle these important questions. If, depending on their own superior wisdom, they continue to recognise wealth as the chief recommendation for the office of member, the scheme is sure to prove a failure. It is rumoured that persons who are quite illiterate, and who are not even permanent residents at Lucknow, but who have been able to secure the recommendation of influential men, will be made voters. Nothing could be a greater mistake than this. In a supplement, published with the *Hindustání* of the 17th February, the editor informs the people that the Deputy Commissioner will hold a public meeting at the Chhatar Manzil on the 22nd idem, to consult them on matters connected with the introduction of the scheme. The editor warns them that they cannot be too careful in the expression of their opinions on that occasion. The future advancement of this country greatly depends on the success of this new departure. If natives satisfactorily conduct the management of local affairs which Government is about to make over to them, they will be gradually admitted to a larger and larger share in the administration. But if the arrangement is not successful, they will be condemned as incapable of self-government. Intellectual ability should be the principal consideration with voters in selecting members for the municipal board, and wealth should be only

a matter of secondary importance. As regards electors, the editor proposes that they should be selected from among the members of public associations, such as the Reform Club, the Rafáh-i-Ám Association, &c., pleaders, medical men, and other respectable and intelligent classes of people.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Queen's speech.

The same paper, of the 15th February, regrets to state that no reference was made to this country in the Queen's speech. As last year had witnessed a terrible agitation in this country, we had a strong hope that the most interesting portion of the late speech from the throne would have reference to this country, but we have been entirely disappointed in our hope. It is really surprising that, when all other British dependencies, even those that are of no great magnitude, were thought worthy of mention, India, the brightest jewel in the British diadem, should be left out in the cold. We cannot suppose for a moment that Her Majesty takes no interest in her Indian Empire. We would lay the entire blame for the omission of the name of this country from the royal speech at the door of the India Council. (The *Rafiq-i-Hind*, Lahore, of the 11th February, also expresses regret that no reference was made to Indian affairs in the Queen's speech.)

Circulation, 98 copies.

A native killed by a European at Bareilly.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 11th February, states that an áyá (a native nurse), who was in the service of a European at Bareilly, left his house. He ordered another servant of his to call her back. For some reason or other the unfortunate man declined to do so. His disobedience enraged his master, who killed him then and there. The *Bhárat Mittra* of Calcutta pertinently asks when these outrages will be put a stop to. Englishmen are sent to this country by Her Majesty to guard our lives and property and to promote our welfare. But it is to be regretted that some of them turn out to be cruel men and lay violent hands on the children of the soil without the least hesitation, and the worst of it is that European

officers, who try them entirely acquit them, through race feeling. This state of things is most reprehensible and cannot be too deeply deplored.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Publication of notices for sale of immovable property in execution of civil court decrees in local newspapers.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 11th February, complains that notices for the sale of immovable property in execution of civil court decrees in the Panjáb are not as widely published as they should be. Only one notice is put up at the court executing the decree, and another at the place where the property to be sold is situated. Hence the result is that such property often fetches much less price than it is worth, and the owner suffers great loss. The Chief Court should order subordinate courts always to publish such notices in local newspapers, as is done in the North-Western Provinces.

Admission of natives to parliament.

The same paper argues that, as general parliamentary elections will take place at no distant date, natives should agitate for their admission to parliament. They should forward memorials to the Home Government, through the Viceroy, on the subject. As India is not represented in that august body, her interests necessarily suffer there. Parliament, as at present constituted, mostly consists of Englishmen who have never been to this country and who know nothing of the wants of the people here. Lord Ripon has lately introduced a scheme for the giving of greater publicity to Bills in order to elicit public opinion. This is a step in the right direction, but this arrangement cannot answer the purposes of representation in parliament. Natives should be admitted to parliament in order that they may be able fully to discuss Bills when they are introduced into it (*sic*) for being passed into law.

Circulation, 350 copies.

Hindí *versus* Urdú.

The *Kavivachan Sudhá* (Benares), of the 4th February, publishes a long article communicated by one Badridat Jotirvid. The

writer states that the speeches delivered by Dr. Hunter, President of the late Education Commission, during his tour in Northern India had excited great hopes in the minds of the advocates of Hindí, but the Report of the Commission has given a rude shock to those hopes. In every other province the court language is the vernacular of the province, but unfortunately in these provinces the people have a foreign and most ambiguous character forced upon them. The inconvenience, hardship and oppression to which they are exposed by the use of Urdú in the courts of law are simply indescribable. It is difficult to realize what has induced Government to prefer Persian to Nagri character which is simple, unambiguous, perfect and easy to learn. The latter is in vogue in the courts of law in Kumaun and Garhwál, and the Hon'ble Sir Henry Ramsay, Mr. Bazett Colvin, C.S., Colonel Garstin, and other European officers, who have long served in that part of the country, can best testify to its merits. Any European officer, who has once had practical experience of Hindí as court language, will never prefer Urdú to it. It is surprising that Sir Alfred Lyall sees Hindí used with such success at his summer residence, but still he does not appreciate its merits. On the contrary, he has disqualified those, who have not passed the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination, with Urdu as their second language, from the public service! Does Government refrain from adopting Hindí as court language through fear of Musalmáns? Is Government justified in sacrificing the interests of Hindús, who form the bulk of the population, to those of Musalmáns?

The same.

The same paper, of the 11th February, has a long editorial on the same subject. The editor, after praising Sir Alfred Lyall for the deep interest taken by His Honor in promoting the welfare of the people, remarks that the Education Commission has left the decision of the vexed question of court language in these provinces to His Honor. The Supreme

Government has forwarded the Report of the Commission to him for opinion. We would most earnestly entreat him to avail himself of this opportunity to recommend the substitution of Hindí in place of Urdú. If he introduced this long wished for change, he would confer a great benefit on the people and his memory would be always cherished with gratitude in the province. The use of Urdú as court language is not only a source of oppression to the people, but also a serious obstacle to the spread of primary education. The editor quotes an extract from page 90, Part III., of the Administration Report for the United Provinces for 1882-83 on the extent of the use of Hindí and Urdú in those provinces, and observes that it is clear from the extract that the use of Urdú is confined to Musalmáns and Káyasths. Now, according to the Census Report for 1881, the total population of the United Provinces is 44,100,000, of which only 5,922,886 are Musalmáns and the number of Káyasths is not given in the Report, but it may be estimated at 100,000. Hence Hindí is the language of the remaining 38,077,114 persons. Moreover, no less than half of Musalmáns and Káyasths speak and write Hindí and not Urdú. Again, Urdú is said to be the prevailing dialect in the larger towns, but the population of such towns does not exceed 2,259,000, and even of these a large portion are quite illiterate and the trading classes use Hindí. So the use of Urdú prevails only among the official and professional classes. Sir Alfred Lyall has stated in the late Administration Report that, according to Dr. Hoernle, 9,954,750 persons speak Brijbháshá, 9,857,051 Kanoji, 11,377,121 Baiswari, 11,004,002 Bhojpuri, and 794,000 the Hill language of Garhwál and Kumaún. Thus, if 42,987,000 persons speak the above dialects, obviously the Urdú-speaking population is extremely small. (The *Mathurá Samáchár*, for January, expresses dissatisfaction at the conclusion arrived at by the Education Commission on the subject, and appeals to the whole Hindú population, and also to those Musalmáns and Native Christians, who have the best interests of the country at heart, to maintain the agitation in favour of

Hindi and take the matter to the Government of India and parliament.)

Circulation, 300 copies.

Local self-government.

The *Waqdya-i-Alam* (Ghazipur), of the 5th February, (received on the 14th idem), states that Resolutions were published and Acts were passed by Government with much ado to carry out the new local self-government scheme, but there are yet no signs of its being introduced. No doubt the scheme will not satisfactorily work at first, partly because natives are not accustomed to the duties which it will devolve upon them, and partly because they will not receive cordial sympathy and support at the hands of District Officers, but if Government will have patience and give it a fair trial it is sure to be successful. In the end the editor asks the Local Government to introduce the measure without further delay.

Circulation, 325 copies.

Court-fees.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th February, referring to Sir Richard Garth's minute against the Court-fees Act, remarks that it may be contended that Government levies such heavy court-fees in order to discourage litigation, but has not the result been just the reverse? Moreover, is it just to throw any obstacles in the way of the people seeking justice? The levy of court-fees is productive of incalculable mischief. To say nothing of illegal expenses, average legal expenses amount to 50 or 75 per cent. of the value of suits. In smaller suits the cost often equals and even exceeds the value of the suit.

Circulation, 250 copies.

The same.

The *Mathurá Samáchár* (Muttra), for January, complains that the heavy tax imposed by Government on justice in the shape of court-fees is ruinous to the people. The income derived from court-fees is so great that the entire cost of the maintenance of courts of law is paid out of it and still there is a large surplus every year. In no other civilized country over the face of the earth are court-fees levied with such severity that a petition cannot be entertained by a court of law unless it is

written on a stamp paper of at least 8 *annas*. As the Court-fees Act is under the consideration of the Government of India, we hope the opportunity will be taken to reduce court-fees.

Transfer of Deputy Commissioner of Sháhpur, Panjáb.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 16th February, is glad that, like native officers, the Deputy Commissioner of Sháhpur has been removed from that place and thanks Sir Charles Aitchison and Mr. Perkins for this. The inhabitants of that district were exposed to great oppression from his neglect. He lived for the greater part of the year on the hills, and even there he felt so hot that he could not attend to his duty. He has been transferred to Sirsa, but what can the people of that district expect from such a careless officer? In our opinion he should be compelled to take his pension and retire from the public service. The editor hopes that the Panjáb Government will criminally prosecute the tahsíldár of Khosháb and make an example of him. It would not be enough merely to dismiss him.

Educational Press, Lahore.

A correspondent of the same paper urges the abolition of the Educational Press at Lahore, where books, used as text-books in Government schools in the Panjáb, are printed, on the following grounds:—(1) The supervision of the Press takes up some valuable time of the Director of Public Instruction and interferes with his proper and important duties. (2) When Government is thinking of abolishing the Secretariat Press and the Jail Press for the benefit of private enterprize, there seems to be no reason why the Educational Press should be maintained. (3) If Government had educational books printed at private presses, those presses would learn correct printing.

Circulation, 325 copies.

Regulation of the kine fair held at Agra.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 15th February, expresses satisfaction at the orders passed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 12th idem at Agra for the regulation of the kine fair, which synchro-

nised with the Muharram during the last two years and was a subject of dispute between the Hindús and Musalmáns of that place in consequence. The fair will again fall during the Muharram this year. Sir Alfred Lyall invited three representatives of Hindús and three of Musalmáns to his Camp on the 12th idem and, after hearing them, declared that the cow procession should pass through the central street as usual, but the Commissioner should see that the kine in the procession did not exceed the usual number. His Honor said that Government regarded all classes of people with an eye of equality and no class could be prevented from celebrating its religious festivals and ceremonies.

Levy of a so-called tour tax at Agra.

The same paper states that there is a general complaint with traders at Agra that, when any high officer goes there on tour, they are required to contribute small subscriptions, varying from two annas to one rupee, to defray the expenses of his camp. Hitherto the editor could not induce himself to believe the complaint and thought that a black-mail might have been sometimes levied by a dishonest chaprasi. When during the late visit of his Honor the Lieutenant-Gevernor to Agra the editor heard of such subscriptions being raised at grain markets, he went to some respectable traders and asked them how matters stood. They replied that the complaint was true, and that the so-called tour tax was always levied by tahsil chaprasis on such occasions, on the pretext that the money realized in that way would be paid to those traders, who supplied provisions to the camps of officers, as compensation for the expense and loss incurred by them in taking provisions to the camps and in selling them there below market rates. It is difficult to realize that high officers, and their subordinates and chaprasis, do not pay the full price of the articles they purchase. The levy of the so-called tour tax during the stay of the Lieutenant-Governor led to a quarrel between traders and tahsil chaprasis, and their case is pending in a criminal court. The editor hopes the tax is levied without the permis-

sion of Government, and urges that an enquiry should be made into the matter.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Attendance of assessors at criminal sessions, Muttra.

The *Mathurá Samáchár* (Muttra), for January, states that formerly, when the District and Sessions Judge held sessions at Muttra, only those assessors, whose services were required in connection with a case, were summoned to attend the sessions on the day fixed for the hearing of that case But now all assessors are required to attend the Judge's court every day during the sessions, and this daily attendance lasts from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M.! This arrangement puts assessors, especially those who are pleaders or mukhtárs, to a great deal of unnecessary inconvenience and loss. The old practice should be followed in future.

Circulation, 900 copies.

List of voters published at Siálkot.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 17th February, states that an Urdú list of persons, who have been selected voters at Siálkot, has been put up near the gate of the fort. But as a large portion of the population cannot read Urdú, the list should be also published in Hindí and Gurmukhí. The bulk of the population there are Bhábrás, and not one per cent. of them are acquainted with Persian character.

Circulation, 900 copies.

Need for female doctors.

The same paper of the 13th February, referring to the establishment of a female class at the Medical College at Bombay, remarks that such classes should be opened at Medical schools and colleges in every province. Female doctors are a great desideratum in this country. As respectable women are accustomed to live behind the screen, they are averse to placing themselves under the treatment of male doctors in case of illness. Moreover, it should be observed that in cases of rape outraged women are generally subjected to a medical examination, but if the women belong to respectable classes they necessarily feel it a great dishonour to undergo such an examination at the hands of male doctors. Lady doctors are urgently required for this purpose.

Circulation, 134 copies.

Sale of court-fee stamps at Moradabad.

The *Ainu-l-Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 16th February, in its local news column, complains that, as court-fee stamps are now sold only at the Government treasury, there is always a large crowd of purchasers at the treasury. Hence persons are often unable to obtain such stamps in time and sometimes lose their cases in consequence. Licensed stamp-vendors should be allowed to sell court-fee stamps, as before, to remedy the evil.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Circulation, 400 copies.

New reply post-cards.

The *Ratn Prakásh* (Ratlam), of the 1st February, referring to the new reply post-card, remarks that it was generally believed that the price of the card would be a quarter of an anna, but it has been fixed at half an anna. It is almost needless to say that the original sender will have to pay the entire price. The card consists of two portions—one portion to be used by the original sender, and the other by the original addressee. As the latter will detach the reply portion from the other portion, there will be nothing to prevent him from misusing it. Hence there is reason to think that the new cards in their present form may prove useful to the mercantile community, but they are not likely to become very popular among other classes of people. The upshot of the new arrangement is practically only this, that the sender of a post-card can send a blank post-card with it to the addressee for reply. But there was no need for introducing these new half-anna post-cards for conferring that privilege upon the public. It would have been quite sufficient to allow the sender of the existing quarter-anna post-card to tack another blank post-card to it for that purpose. The editor is of opinion that the new reply post-card should have been one and a half times the existing quarter-anna post-card in size. Each reply card should have been divided into two portions by a line, one portion to be used by the original sender, and the other by the original addressee for reply. The two

portions should not have been liable to be detached, and the price should have been fixed at one and a half pice.

Circulation, 320 copies.

The *Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* (Bahâwalpur), of the 14th February, argues that the instructions printed on the new reply post-cards in English as to the use of the cards should have been also printed in Urdú and Hindí for the information of those who do not know English. The editor explains to his readers how they should use the cards and publishes a vernacular translation of the postal notice issued by the Director-General of the Post-office on the subject.

The same.

Circulation, 250 copies.

The *Mathurá Samáchár* (Muttra), for January (received on the 16th February), states that as newspapers are a kind of interpreters between Government and the people and a very efficient means of spreading civilization in the country, Government should encourage the newspaper press as much as possible. The way in which Government can most conveniently aid the press is by remitting the postage on newspapers, as has already been done in the United States. The reduction in postage made two years ago has had a marked effect on the development of "the fourth estate." The circulation of newspapers has increased and many cheap papers have been started.

Abolition of postage on newspapers.

Circulation, 150 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th February, states that there are two sets of privies at railway-stations, one intended for Europeans and the other for natives. The former is marked by a sign-board bearing the word "gentlemen" and the latter by a sign-board bearing the word "men." We do not object to separate privies being provided for the two classes of passengers, but the sign-boards are most objectionable. Do railway authorities think that none but Europeans are entitled to the term gentlemen? It is surprising that, when even low half-castes are called gentlemen, natives of rank and position

Sign-boards put up at privies at railway stations.

are denied that title. *O tempora! O mores!* Natives contribute the lion's share of the income of Railway Companies, but the less said about the ill-treatment to which they are exposed in railway travel the better. Railway officials not only care little for their ease and comfort, but also add insult to injury. We hope Government will call upon Railway authorities to substitute the words "Europeans" and "Natives" for "gentlemen" and "men" respectively in the sign-boards in question.

Circulation, 700 copies.

Supply of platform tickets at Lahore.

The *Reformer* (Lahore), of the 13th February, complains that on the 9th February many respectable persons, who went to the Central Railway Station at Lahore to see their friends off, were refused platform tickets by the booking clerk, to their great disappointment. Had the clerk no tickets with him at the time?

Railway police.

The same paper complains that the railway police, who have been appointed to guard the lives and property of passengers and to look after their comfort, only oppress them in a variety of ways. At those places, where stations are situated at a comparatively great distance from towns, passengers after leaving the train naturally desire to have some rest at the stations before setting out for their homes, but the police at once turn them out of the stations. Instead of endeavouring to maintain order at booking offices the police harass passengers at those offices. They of course show every attention to their friends and prostitutes. If, on the arrival of a train at a railway station, passengers ask a policeman to send for the water-carrier, he gives them an impertinent answer. The Railway authorities should teach the police better manners and make them attend to the wants of passengers.

NATIVE STATES.

Nizám's Council.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 16th February, and the *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 13th idem, are glad to state that the Nizám

has appointed a Council to aid him. But the *Hindustání* thinks that the functions of the Council should not be only consultative, but the Nizám should make laws and decide important administrative matters with its consent. The *Rafiq-i-Hind* is glad that the opinion of the Council will not be binding on the Nizám, otherwise Khurshed Jah and the Peshkár, who have been admitted to that body, might do great mischief.

Quarrel between the two Ránis of the late Mahárájá of Balrámpur.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 17th February, referring to the quarrel between the two Ránis of the late Mahárájá of Balrámpur, remarks that the quarrel will prove very injurious to the State, and the cost involved by litigation will be immense. The late Mahárájá Mán Singh's estate has already severely suffered from such family quarrels. The editor is of opinion that Sir Alfred Lyall should bring pressure to bear upon the two Ránis of Balrámpur and effect an amicable settlement. There are precedents on record to such an intervention. Sir Ashley Eden, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, settled the disputes in the Tikari and Dacca families. Only the other day Sir Charles Aitchison endeavoured to settle the dispute between Rájá Harbans Singh and his brother.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Death of the Mahárájá of Kolhapur.

The same paper, of the 15th February, states that the secret proceedings of the Foreign Office towards Native States are most discreditable. The fate of the Mahárájá of Kolhapur is a good commentary on those proceedings. We have reason to believe that he was not really so insane as he was represented to be. The fact of the matter is that the ill-treatment to which he had been subjected at the hand of Englishmen had created a strong hatred in his mind towards them. He was cruelly deprived even of the company of his mother and wife, and was placed in charge of a European. The British Government has thought fit to record a Resolu-

tion about his death exonerating his European attendant from all blame in the matter. Is this enough to satisfy the public mind? Is it not necessary to make an independent and thorough inquiry into his mysterious death?

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Mr. Wilfred Blunt's scheme for a Muhammadan University in India.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 15th February, states that Mr. Wilfred Blunt has prepared a scheme for the establishment of a Muhammadan University in this country, and has forwarded it to the Nizám for consideration. He has himself offered to contribute Rs. 30,000 for the proposed University. He is entitled to the gratitude of the whole Muhammadan community for such a disinterested and generous offer. Mr. Blunt has sent a copy of his University scheme to the editor. Musalmáns can adopt the scheme with some modifications. It would be difficult to arrange for religious instruction at the University in the way proposed by Mr. Blunt. The editor advises well-to-do classes of Musalmáns, especially the Muhammadan Taluqdárs in Oudh, to support the scheme.

Circulation, 200 copies.

Khwája Parvez's mosque and the Anjuman-i-Islámia at Agra.

The *Agra Akhbár*, of the 14th February, complains that the Anjuman-i-Islámia at Agra has demolished Khwája Parvez's mosque at Kinári-bázár, and reconstructed it at a large cost. What is worse is that the members of the Anjuman have put an inscription, on which their own names are engraved, in the mosque. The masjid is one of the old royal buildings at Agra. It was not dilapidated, but was built in a peculiar style. The Anjuman seems to have incurred this unnecessary expenditure only in order to erect the inscription. Even the founders do not generally inscribe their names on religious buildings, which are considered as public property. But the members of the Anjuman in question, who are mere managers of royal mosques at Agra, have had the audacity to inscribe their names on a mosque. Two

or three generations hence their descendants may claim the building to be their own. Only the other day a man, who was the guardian of two mosques at Agra, laid claim to the buildings as his own, but of course his claim was rejected. The new inscription should be removed from the masjid at Kinári-bázár and placed at the Muhammadan grave-yard, which seems to be the only suitable place for it.

Circulation, 108 copies.

Ring-droppers at Amritsar.

A correspondent of the *Qaisari* (Jullundar), of the 16th February, writing from Amritsar, refers to the prevalence of a sort of ring-dropping at that place, and asks the police to see to it.

Circulation, 75 copies.

Distillery at Sitápur, Oudh.

A correspondent of the *Municipal Guide* (Agra), of the 15th February, writing from Sitápur, complains that the distillery and liquor-shops at that place, being situated in the immediate vicinity of the town, are a great public nuisance, and urges that they should be removed to a distance.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
1	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Barkat Alí ...	Feb. 16th ...	Feb. 18th ...	150 copies.
2	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly...	Diván Bútá Singh,	„ 11th, 13th & 15th.	„ 14th, 16th, & 18th respectively.	500 „
3	*Ágrá Akhbár* ...	Ágrá ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Khwájá Yúsuf Alí	„ 14th ...	„ 20th ...	200 „
4	*Ainu-l-Akhbár* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Diláwar Alí ...	„ 16th ...	„ 19th ...	134 „
5	*Akhbár-i-'Álam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	„ 12th ...	„ 15th ...	100 „
6	*Akhbár-i-'Ám* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 13th & 16th	„ 15th & 18th respectively.	1,800 „
7	*Akmalu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	„ 12th ...	„ 17th ...	...
8	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Gulób Rái ...	„ 12th & 16th	„ 15th & 18th respectively.	295 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
9	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almorá ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	„ 11th ...	„ 14th ...	98 copies.
10	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	„ 16th ...	„ 19th ...	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
11	*Anwáru-l-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	„ 14th ...	„ „ ...	230 copies.
12	*Aror Vansh Prakásh*	Fyzábád ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Sheo Prasád ...	For Feb. ...	„ 16th ...	...
13	*Árya Mittra* ...	Amritsar...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Káshí Rám ...	Feb. 13th ...	„ „ ...	...
14	*Ashábu-l-Sunnat* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Muhammad Husain,	For Oct., 1883 ...	„ 15th ...	300 „
15	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly	Mirzá Khán ...	Feb. 11th ...	„ 16th ...	110 „

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
16	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Alígarh ...	Hindí-English.	Weekly ...	Totá Rám ...	Feb. 15th ...	Feb. 18th ...	135 copies.
17	*Bráhman* ..	Cawnpore,	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Prataáp Náráyan ...	For Feb. ...	" " ...	400 "
18	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí*...	Bareilly ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	Feb. 16th ...	" 19th ...	200 "
19	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí*	Rámpur ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	" 18th ...	" 20th ...	450 "
20	*Dabíru-l-Mulk* ...	Bhúpál ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Amjad Alí ...	" 8th ...	" 14th ...	349 "
21	*Delhí Punch* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	" 13th ...	" 17th ...	310 "
22	*Go Rakshá* ...	Kapúrthalá	Ditto ...	Ditto	Sindhí Khán Safí ...	"	" 18th ...	...
23	*Grouse Gazette* ...	Bulandshahr.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Gangá Sahái ...	" 12th ...	" 20th ...	40 "
24	*Gurmukhí Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Gurmukhí ...	Ditto ...	Gurmukh Singh ...	" 11th ...	" 15th ...	...
25	*Gyán Pradáyiní Pattriká.*	Ditto ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Navín Chander Rái,	For Jan. ...	" 20th ...	160 "
26	*Habíb-i-Hind* ...	Cawnpore,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Pandit Praim Naráin	Feb. 16th ...	" 19th ...	200 "
27	*Hámí-i-Hind* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Nabí Ashraf.	" 14th ...	" 16th ...	550 "
28	*Hindustání* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly,	Gangá Prasád ...	" 13th, 15th & 17th	" 14th, 16th & 18th respectively.	600 "
29	*Indian Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Srí Krishn ...	" 8th ...	" 17th ...	259 "
30	*Islám* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Mír ...	" 15th ...	" 19th ...	330 "
31	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábir Prasád ...	" 13th & 16th	" 16th & 19th respectively.	200 "
32	*Jalwa-i-Túr* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	" 16th ...	" 18th ...	90 "
33	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamshed Alí ...	" 1st ...	" 16th ...	125 "

34	*ammá Gazette* ...	Jammá ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Muharram Alí ...	„ 16th ...	„ 20th ...	...	600 copies (including 501 copies taken by Govt.)
35	*Káshí Pattrika* ...	Benáres ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Lakshmí Shankar, M.A.	„ 15th ...	„ 18th ...		50 copies.
36	*Ketehar Punch* ...	Badáún ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Amjad Husain ...	„ 11th ...	„ 14th ...		350 „
37	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá,*	Benáres ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Chintámani Ráo ...	„ „ ...	„ 20th ...		140 „
38	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam*	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Mír Hasan ...	„ 16th ...	„ 18th ...		180 „
39	*Khair Khwáh-i-Hind,*	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Mahá Naráin ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...		600 „
40	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.*	Gujránwálá.	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Brij Lál ...	„ 12th ...	„ 16th ...		450 copies (including 100 copies taken by Govt.)
41	*Koh-i-Nár* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly,	Harsukh Rái ...	„ 12th, 14th & 16th.	„ 14th, 16th & 18th respectively.		72 copies.
42	*Lama-i-Nár* ...	Jaunpur ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Háfiz Abdullah ...	„ 10th ...	„ 18th ...		165 „
43	*Lawrence Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Iqbálu-l-din ...	„ 6th ...	„ 17th ...		...
44	*Lyall Gazette* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 16th ...	„ 18th ...		100 „
45	*Márwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	„ 11th ...	„ 15th ...		200 „
46	*Mashhr-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú	Ditto ...	Ghulám Muhammad	„ 12th ...	„ 14th ...		250 „
47	*Mathurá Samáchár,*	Muttra ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Monthly ...	Dwarka Prasád ...	For Jan. ...	„ 16th ...		40 „
48	*Mafia-i-Nár* ...	Cawnpore,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Durgá Prasád ...	Feb. 16th ...	„ 20th ...		100 „
49	*Mihr-i-Barakhshán,*	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ...	„ „ ...	„ 16th ...		140 „
50	*Mihr-i-Nímroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhíbu-llah ...	„ 15th ...	„ 18th ...		250 „
51	*Mittra Vilás* ...	Lahore ...	Hindí ..	Ditto ...	Mukund Rám ..	„ 18th ..	„ 20th ...		100 „
52	*Mufid-i-Ám* ...	Agrá ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán ...	„ 10th ...	„ 14th ...		160 „
53	*Mumtázu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bárábankí,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yúsuf,	„ 16th ...	„ 16th ...		75 „
54	*Municipal Guide* ...	Agrá ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Alí Ján ...	„ 15th ..	„ 18th ...		175 „
55	*Nayar-i-Azam* ..	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Amjad Alí ...	„ 4th ...	„ 14th ...		150 „
56	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rúhu-llah Khán ...	„ 16th ...	„ 17th ...		325 „
57	*Nasím-i-Agrá* ..	Agrá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamná Dás ...	„ 15th ...	„ „ ...		92 „
58	*Nasím-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur,	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Kunj Bihárí Lál ...	„ 12th ...	„ 19th ...		750 „
59	*Nár-Afshán* ...	Ludhiáná,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	C. B. Newton ...	„ 14th ...	„ 16th ...		250 „
60	*Nár-i-Badáún* ...	Badáún ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Amjad Husain ...	„ „ ...	„ 17th ...		

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
61	*Náru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	Feb. 16th ...	Feb. 16th .	349 copies.
62	*Nusrat-ul-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ..	" " ...	" " ...	200 "
63	*Nusratu-l-Islám* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ..	Nusrat Alí ...	For Feb. ...	" 14th ...	30 "
64	*Nydyá Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Maráthi-English.	Weekly ...	Basdeo Bháskar ...	Feb. 13th ...	" " ...	400 "
65	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	" 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th & 20th	" 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th & 20th respectively.	610 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
66	*Oudh Punch* ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	" 12th ...	" 16th ...	450 copies.
67	*Panjábí Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Muhammad Azím ...	" 13th & 16th	" 17th & 19th respectively.	250 "
68	*Panjáb Punch* ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Firozu-l-dín ...	" 15th ...	" 20th ...	150 "
69	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Alláhábád,	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Dewakí Nandan ...	" 18th ...	" 18th ...	700 "
70	*Prince of Wales' Gazette.*	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	" 12th ...	" 16th ...	...
71	*Public Opinion* ...	Benáres ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Pandit Vishnu Datt,	" 11th ...	" 14th ...	...
72	*Qaisarí* ...	Jullundur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	" 16th ...	" 18th ...	108 "
73	*Rafiq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muharram Alí ...	" " ...	" " ...	...
74	*Rafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benáres ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Husain ...	" 13th ...	" 14th ...	...
75	*Akhbar-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Nádir Alí Sháh ...	" 15th & 19th	" 16th & 20th respectively.	450 "
76	*Rájputánd Gazette* ...	Ajmere ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Weekly ...	Murád Alí ...	" 11th & 18th	" 14th & 20th respectively.	263 "
77	*Ratn Prakásh* ...	Ratlám ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	" 1st & 8th	" 15th ...	400 "

78	*Reformer* ..	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Pandit Hargopál ...	„ 13th ...	„ „ ...	700	„
79	*Sabhá Kapúrthalá* ...	Kapurthala	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Diván Mathurá Dás	„ 9th & 16th	„ 14th & 20th respectively.	120	„
80	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bháwalpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dwárká Náth ...	„ 14th ...	„ 19th ...	320	„
81	*Safír-i-Hind* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Buláqí Dás ...	„ 16th ...	„ 18th ...	300	„
82	*Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar.*	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Banshí Dhar ...	„ 11th ...	„ „ ...	200	„
83	*Shula-i-Túr* ...	Cawnpore,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Ibráhím.	„ 12th ...	„ 14th ...	175	„
84	*Tahzíb* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ráhat Alí Khán ...	„ „ ..	„ 16th ...	90	„
85	*Tamannáí* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Púran Chand ...	„ 16th ...	„ 19th ...	125	„
86	*Tibyánu-l-Akhbár* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Alí ...	„ 13th ...	„ 16th ...	110	„
87	*Táitya-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Karrár Husain ...	„ 16th ..	„ 19th ...	150	„
88	*Victoria Paper* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ...	„ 12th, 13th. 14th, 15th, 16th, & 17th	„ 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th & 19th respectively.	900	„
89	*Waqáya-i-Álam* ...	Gházípur,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Siráju-l-dín ...	„ 14th & 12th	„ 14th & 18th respectively.	300	„

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